

# Western Kansas World.

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

Yearly Subscription \$1.00.

WA-KEENEY, KAN., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

, OP.

NUMBER 5.

## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

### THE RELIGIOUS AWAKENING. THE SUBJECT ON SUNDAY.

Preached from Luke V: 6 as follows:  
"They Enclosed a Great Multitude of Fishes, and Their Net Broke"—Strong  
Plea for the Old-Fashioned Revival.

(Copyright, 1901, by Louis Klopsch, N. Y.)  
Washington, March 24.—This discourse of Dr. Talmage is most pertinent at this time when a widespread effort for religious awakening is being made; text, Luke v, 6, "They inclosed a great multitude of fishes, and their net brake."

Simon and his comrades had experienced the night before what fishermen call "poor luck." Christ steps on board the fishing smack and tells the sailors to pull away from the beach and directs them again to sink the net. Sure enough, very soon the net is full of fishes, and the sailors begin to haul in. So large a school of fishes was taken that the hardy men began to look red in the face as they pull, and hardly have they begun to rejoice at their success when, snap, goes a thread of the net, and, snap, goes another thread, so there is danger not only of losing the fish, but of losing the net.

Without much care as to how much the boat tilts or how much water is splashed on deck the fishermen rush about, gathering up the broken meshes of the net. Out yonder there is a ship dancing on the wave, and they hail it: "Ship ahoy! Bear down this way!" The ship comes, and both boats, both fishing smacks, are filled with the floundering treasures.

"Ah," says some one, "how much better it would have been if they had stayed on shore and fished with a hook and line and taken one at a time instead of having this great excitement and the boat almost upset and the net broken and having to call for help and getting sopping wet with the sea!"

The church is the boat, the gospel is the net, society is the sea, and a great revival is a whole school brought in at one sweep of the net. I have admiration for that man who goes out with a hook and line to fish. I admire the way he unwinds the reel and adjusts the bait and drops the hook in a quiet place on a still afternoon and here catches one and there one, but I like also a big boat and a large crew and a net a mile long and swift oars and stout sails and a stiff breeze and a great multitude of souls brought—so great a multitude that you have to get help to draw it ashore, straining the net to the utmost until it breaks here and there, letting a few escape, but bringing the great multitude into eternal safety.

**Belief in Revivals.**  
In other words, I believe in revivals. The great work of saving men began with 3,000 people joining the church in one day, and it will close with forty or a hundred million people saved in 24 hours, when nations shall be born in a day. But there are objections to revivals. People are opposed to them because the net might get broken and if by the pressure of souls it does not get broken, then they take their own penknives and slit the net. "They inclosed a great multitude of fishes, and the net brake."

It is sometimes opposed to revivals of religion that those who come into the church at such times do not hold out. As long as there is a gale of blessing they have their sails up. But as soon as strong winds stop blowing then they drop into a dead calm. But what are the facts in the case? In all our churches the vast majority of the useful people are those who are brought in under great awakenings, and they hold out. Who are the prominent men in the United States in churches, in prayer meetings, in Sabbath schools? For the most part they are the product of great awakenings.

I have noticed that those who are brought into the kingdom of God through revivals have more persistence and more determination in the Christian life than those who come in under a low state of religion. People born in an icehouse may live, but they will never get over the cold they caught in the icehouse. A cannon ball depends upon the impulse with which it starts for how far it shall go and how swiftly, and the greater the revival force with which a soul is started the more far-reaching and far-reaching will be the execution.

**Gathering in the Young.**  
It is sometimes said that during revivals of religion great multitudes of children and young people are brought into the church and they do not know what they are about. It has been my observation that the earlier people come into the kingdom of God the more useful they are. Robert Hall, the prince of preachers, was converted at 12 years of age. It is likely he knew what he was about. Matthew Henry, the commentator, who did more than any man of his century for increasing the interest in the study of the scriptures, was converted at 11 years of age; Isabella Graham, immortal in the

Christian church, was converted at 10 years of age; Dr. Watts, whose hymns will be sung all down the ages, was converted at 9 years of age; Jonathan Edwards, perhaps the mightiest intellect that the American pulpit ever produced, was converted at 7 years of age, and that father and mother take an awful responsibility when they tell their child at 7 years of age, "You are too young to be a Christian," or "You are too young to connect yourself with the church." That is a mistake as long as eternity.

If during a revival two persons present themselves as candidates for the church and the one is 10 years of age and the other is 40 years of age, I will have more confidence in the profession of religion of the one 10 years of age than the one 40 years of age. Why? The one who professes at 40 years of age has 40 years of impulse in the wrong direction to correct, and the child has only ten years in the wrong direction to correct. Four times 10 are 40. Four times the religious prospect for the lad that comes into the kingdom of God and into the church at 10 years of age than the man at 40.

#### Sin Against Holy Ghost.

Oh, I am afraid to say anything against revivals of religion or against anything that looks like them, because I think it may be a sin against the Holy Ghost, and you know the bible says that a sin against the Holy Ghost shall never be forgiven, neither in this world nor the world to come. Now, if you are a painter, and I speak against your pictures, do I not speak against you? If you are an architect and I speak against a building you put up, do I not speak against you? If a revival be the work of the Holy Ghost and I speak against that revival, do I not speak against the Holy Ghost? And who speaketh against the Holy Ghost, says the Bible, he shall never be forgiven, neither in this world nor in the world to come. I think sometimes people have made a fatal mistake in this direction.

Many of you know the history of Aaron Burr. He was one of the most brilliant men of his day. I suppose this country never produced a stronger intellect. He was capable of doing anything good and great for his country or for the church of his God had he been rightly disposed, but his name is United States government, which he tried to overthrow, and with libertinism and immorality. Do you know where Aaron Burr started on the downward road? It was when he was in college and he became anxious about his soul and was about to put himself under the influences of a revival, and a minister of religion said: "Don't go there, Aaron; don't go there. That's a place of wildfire and great excitement. No religion about that. Don't go there." He tarried away. His serious impressions departed. He started on the downward road. And who is responsible for his ruin for this world and his everlasting ruin in the world to come? Was it the minister who warned him against that revival? When I speak of excitement in revivals I do not mean temporary derangement of the nerves, I do not mean the absurd things of which we have read as transpiring sometimes in the church of Christ, but I mean an intelligent, intense, all absorbing agitation of body, mind and soul in the work of spiritual escape and spiritual rescue.

#### Coldness of the Objector.

Now I come to the real, genuine cause of objection to revivals. That is the coldness of the objector. It is the secret and hidden but unmistakable cause in every case, a low state of religion in the heart. Wide awake, consecrated, useful Christians are never afraid of revivals. It is the spiritually dead who are afraid of having their sepulcher molested. The chief agents of the devil during a great awakening are always unconverted professors of religion. As soon as Christ's work begins they begin to gossip against it and take a pail of water and try to put out this spark of religious influence, and they try to put out another spark. Do they succeed? As well when Chicago was on fire might some one have gone out with a garden water pot trying to extinguish it. The difficulty is that when a revival begins in a church it begins at so many points that while you have doused one anxious soul with a pail of cold water there are 500 other anxious souls on fire. Oh, how much better it would be to lay hold of the chariot of Christ's gospel and help pull it on rather than to fling ourselves in front of the wheels, trying to block their progress. We will not stop the chariot, but we ourselves will be ground to powder.

#### An Unconverted Ministry.

But I think, after all, the greatest obstacle to revivals throughout Christendom is an unconverted ministry. We must believe that the vast majority of those who officiate at sacred altars are regenerated, but I suppose there may float into the ministry of all the denominations of Christians men whose hearts have never been changed by grace. They are all antagonistic to revivals. How did they get into the ministry? Perhaps some

of them chose it as a means of livelihood. Perhaps some of them were sincere, but were mistaken. As Thomas Chalmers said, he had been many years preaching the gospel before his heart had been changed, and as many ministers of the gospel declare they were preaching and had been ordained to sacred orders years and years before their hearts were regenerated. Gracious God, what a solemn thought for those of us who minister at the altar! With the present ministry in the present temperature of piety, this land will never be enveloped in revivals. While the pews on one side the altar cry for mercy, the pulpits on the other side the altar must cry for mercy. Ministers quarrelling. Ministers trying to pull each other down. Ministers struggling for ecclesiastical place. Ministers lethargic with whole congregations dying on their hands. What a spectacle!

Aroused pulpits will make aroused pews. Pulpits aflame will make pews aflame. Everybody believes in a revival in trade, everybody likes a revival in literature, everybody likes a revival in art, yet a great multitude cannot understand revival in matters of religion. Depend upon it, where you find man antagonistic to revivals, whether he be in pulpit or pew, he needs to be regenerated by the grace of God.

#### More Troops Wanted.

During our civil war the president of the United States made proclamation for 75,000 troops. Some of you remember the big stir. But the King of the universe today asks for twelve hundred million more troops than are enlisted, and we want it done softly, imperceptibly, no excitement, one by one. You are a dry goods merchant on a large scale, and I come to you and want to buy 1,000 yards of cloth. Do you say: "Thank you, I'll send you 1,000 yards of cloth, but I'll sell you 20 yards today, and 20 tomorrow, and 20 the next day, and if it takes me six months, I'll send you the whole thousand yards. You will want as long as that to examine the goods, and I'll want as long as that to examine the credit, and besides that 1,000 yards of cloth is too much to sell all at once?" No; you do not say that. You take me into the counting room, and in ten minutes the whole transaction is consummated. The fact is we cannot afford to be fools in anything but religion.

That very merchant who on Saturday afternoon sold me the thousand yards of cloth at one stroke the next Sabbath in church will stroke his beard and wonder whether it would not be better for a thousand souls to come straggling along for ten years instead of bolting in at one service.

We talk a good deal about the good times that are coming and about the world's redemption. How long before they will come? There is a man who says 500 years. Here is a man who says 200 years. Here is some one more confident who says in 50 years. What, 50 years? Do you propose to let two generations pass off the stage before the world is converted? Suppose by prolongation of human life at the end of the next 50 years you should walk the length of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, or the length of Broadway, New York. In all those walks you would not find one person that you recognize. Why? All dead or so changed that you would not know them. In other words, if you postpone the redemption of this world for 50 years you admit that the majority of the two whole generations shall go off the stage unconverted and unsaved. I tell you the church of Jesus Christ cannot consent to it. We must pray and toil and have the revival spirit, and we must struggle to have the whole world saved before the men and women now in middle life part.

#### The Coming Great Revival.

It seems to me as if God is preparing the world for some quick and universal movement. A celebrated electrician gave me a telegraph chart of the world. On that chart the wires crossing the continents and the cables under the sea looked like veins red with blood. On that chart I see that the headquarters of the lightnings are in Great Britain and the United States. In London and New York the lightnings are stabled, waiting to be harnessed for some quick dispatch. That shows you that the telegraph is in the possession of Christianity.

It is a significant fact that the man who invented the telegraph was an old fashioned Christian, Cyrus W. Field, and that the president of the most famous of the telegraph companies of this country was an old fashioned Christian, William Orton, going from the communion table on earth straight to his home in heaven. What does all that mean?

I do not suppose that the telegraph was invented merely to let us know whether flour is up or down or which horse won the race at the Derby or which marksman beat at the latest contest. I suppose the telegraph was invented and built to call the world to God.

He who sows peas on the highway does not get all the pods into his barn.

## DAIRY AND POULTRY.

### INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

#### Poultry on the Dairy Farm.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of the Illinois State Dairymen's convention.)  
F. M. Munger spoke on "Poultry on the Dairy Farm." In part he said: Just why dairymen do not make poultry raising pay is not a problem hard to solve. The reason is lack of knowledge relating to poultry raising. Would any common-sense dairyman start dairymaking with a 75-pound butter cow and permit her to rustle for her living around the hay stack.

The twentieth century hen is to be the 200-egg hen. As to breeds, most people have their fancy; but all breeds are not equally prolific. We have a great many inquiries from men that want to know if it will pay to raise the standard-bred hen on the farm. There is no place where it will pay better. Of all the breeds I prefer the White Wyandottes. They will produce as many eggs as any other breed and more flesh than most of them. The Barred Plymouth Rock is good for both of these objects, but I think that the Wyandotte is still better.

How can we make fowls hustle and exercise? First, we must not feed too heavily or make it too easy for birds to get their food. We must get them out of their houses in winter as much as possible. The profit in winter depends on having the hens well-housed and given special care. This will give a good supply of eggs, which always bring a good price in winter and insure a profit. The simplest poultry house is often the best. A house 12 by 20 feet is large enough for 50 fowls. Do not permit any of the floor space to be occupied with nests, roosts or other fixtures. All of the floor space should be reserved for the hens, and a part of it should be used for a scratching floor. There was a time when it was thought best to have all the glass possible in the south side of the hen house; but now we put in only enough for lighting purposes, and that is thought to be the best plan.

One reason why some people do not succeed with poultry is that they do not know how to feed poultry to the best advantage. Large fowls require a different system of feeding than small ones, and unless the feeding is such that the birds are kept active they will not remain in good laying condition. Leghorns are not likely to get over-fat. They will leave corn on the ground and run after insects; while the larger breeds will eat the corn that is given them and stand around waiting for more. Chopped clover is good and should be fed each day, and chopped vegetables will not take its place. On the average farm there is much that goes to waste that the fowls can utilize, and this helps to give profit.

#### Milk Infection.

Prof. H. L. Russell, in a recent address, said in part:

A prominent factor to be considered is one that is generally overlooked by most people. It is the germ life that comes from the inside of the udder. We said at the outset that milk was secreted germ free; as made in the gland cells it is sterile but as soon as it flows out into the milk cistern it comes in contact with bacteria. If we look at the section of a cow's udder it is easy to see why this is so. The direct communication that it is possible to establish between the outside of the udder and the secretory cells permit more or less of germ life to work their way up the teat into the milk cistern and so on into the udder. The milk cistern and convolutions of the smaller channels. Here are ideal conditions for growth if any germ does establish itself. Moisture, food, and warmth abound, and this is all a microbe needs to wax fat. In the few particles of milk that inevitably remain in the udder these bacteria thrive and grow. To such an extent is this so that the first few streams always contain a very much larger number than at any subsequent time. The milk secreted and withdrawn toward the end of the milking is much more nearly as the cow made it, because the great majority of these organisms are washed out by the fore milk just as a sewer is flushed with the heavy flow of storm water.

The third factor to which reference will now be made is the influence which the animal herself directly exerts on the germ content of the milk; also the contamination which comes from the dust in the air of the barn. The coat of the cow could be provided in no better way to aid in the distribution of bacteria. Unless kept thoroughly clean, her flanks, under parts, and tail become coated with evident filth. Even where this material is not allowed to accumulate there are innumerable dust particles caught in the hair. The majority of these contain organisms of all sorts, bacteria pre-

dominating. By planting in gelatine these hairs taken from the apparently clean coat of a cow, it is possible to study the number and kind of organisms that find their way into the milk. Is it any wonder that milk that contains dirt sours and spoils more readily than clean milk? There are but few things richer in germ life than the filth particles coming from the fecal discharges of animals, or the dust and dirt of hay, bedding, etc.

In our experience both the fore milk and the utensils are the main factors of pollution; although the pails are steamed for a moment, they nevertheless often contain a considerable number of germs. The fore milk with us assumes a relatively high numerical estimate, but that is probably because other conditions are more improved. It probably makes but little difference in the germ content of fore milk whether the herd is kept in the ordinary manner or special endeavors used to keep it in the best form.

There is no question but that careful handling of the milk will result in a very great reduction in the number of bacteria that find their way into the same. This is evident not only from bacteriological tests made on milk drawn under the best and also under ordinary conditions, but also from the increase of the keeping quality of the product.

In the establishment of sanitary or certified dairies, where milk is handled under most modern conditions, the increase in keeping quality is very marked; such milk often remaining in a sweet condition for several days, and sometimes a week or more.

#### Some Truths in Pig Feeding.

The Maryland Experiment Station publishes the following conclusions drawn from its pig feeding experiments:

1. It was found that with some rations the gains on pigs could be produced as low as 2½ cents per pound.
2. In all the tests where properly compounded rations were used pork was produced at a profit when the pigs were not allowed to become too old.
3. The cost of producing a pound of pork increases with the age of a pig.
4. The aim should be to produce from 150 to 200 pound pigs at six to seven months old for the greatest profit.
5. Skim milk was found to have a feeding value for pigs equal to fully double the price charged at most of the creameries of the state.
6. Separator skim milk at ½ cent per gallon and linseed and gluten meals at \$15.00 per ton, have about the same value for balancing rations for pig feed.
7. Cream or "King" gluten meal was found to be more economical for balancing rations for pigs than linseed meal.
8. Ground fodder, such as the New Corn Product, was found to be a valuable addition to rations for pigs.
9. Sweet potato strings, cow pea pasture and Arthoke pasture, when properly used, produced pork economically.

#### Poultry Briefs.

In some experiments in fattening fowls it has been apparently demonstrated that a feed of ground oats and skim milk makes a white, firm flesh, and that adding some tallow to the ration during the last ten days of the feeding renders the flesh more juicy. Keeping the fowls confined prevents exercise and softens the muscles.

American poultry raisers are somewhat shy of what is called the "cramming system" in the fattening of poultry, and we think justly so. A Canadian speaker on poultry topics says that the system is favorable to fattening for the first two weeks, but that after that time there is danger of enlargement of the liver. That this danger is not a fancied one is proven by the fact that in Europe the "cramming" process is reduced to a science and is carried on by men that make a business and a study of it. Even there in many cases the birds are ruined before being completely fitted for market. Geese are fed in this way for the very purpose of producing enlarged livers, which are considered a great delicacy. It is certain that amateurs and novices on this side of the water will very often fall if they attempt to adopt these intensive European methods.

The Buffalo Pan-American Exposition is to have a poultry show as one of its attractions. The date of the show is October 21 to 31, a season well-suited to a large poultry exhibit. Classes have been arranged for every variety (standard and non-standard) and full premiums will be given in every class where there are four individuals to compete for each premium. Complete classification has been provided for all kinds of ornamental fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese. The pigeon show will be one that will delight the heart of every pigeon fancier. A classification covering all varieties of pigeons has been arranged. A distinct feature of the pigeon display will be the liberation of 25,000 "Homers" from the exposition grounds, carrying greetings to thousands of prominent officials and citizens of the United States and Canada, besides vying with each other in the greatest contest of the age.

#### Breeding Ideal Type.

It seems to us that there is a great deal of false doctrine going the rounds of the press and institutes on the subject of breeding, and the explanation is evidently to be found in lack of familiarity with the laws of breeding as set down by scientists who have studied the matter properly. We are led to make the above remarks by seeing such statements as the following: "If you want to breed good hogs of ideal type then pick a big, slab-sided sow and breed her to a short, stub-and-twist boar." Anon: "If your sows are plainly deficient in one respect go out and find a boar that is abnormally good in the point where the sow is deficient and he will counteract the bad fault of the sow." That means that he will beget pigs that are a sort of compromise between the two abnormal types of the sire and dam. Now this is utter foolishness. Like produces like in as much as nature through the law of heredity transmits to progeny the type and characteristics of the parent which have become fixed characters of the parent's family. This heredity is possessed equally by the sire and dam if each has been as long bred in line hence the mating of the two but blends too similar tendencies and the product is but a repetition of the characters of the two or a composite of both. The big, slab-sided sow referred to is no more a perfect ideal of what a hog should be in appearance than is the short, stub-and-twist boar. Two bad factors joined do not make a third good quantity. The bad shaped sow and the bad shaped boar will impress upon the progeny when mated the character of that parent which is bred with most prepotence. It may be that the boar is more prepotent than the sow in which case the progeny would take most after him and so be short and of the stub and twist character, or if the sow was most prepotent the pigs would take after her peculiarities. There would at least be no certainty that the blending of the two different types would effect the creation of a third entity of superior type to that of either sow or boar. This being the case what is the good of trying such experiments? Given the fact that there is an ideal hog, and each breeder has his ideas as to ideal, the way to perpetuate that ideal or to build up towards its creation and permanence is not to mix two different types hoping to establish a third better one but to select an ideal type as a pattern then mate sows and boars that have each the most perfect development of the various points entering into the formation of that given type. The sow and boar should be of the same type; both should be as perfect as possible in every point of the type but neither should be abnormal in any respect, for abnormalities are apt to be sports of nature, hence not transmissible, while known family characteristics, fixed in the family by long breeding in the same line, will repeat themselves in the progeny so long as they are kept pure and unaltered. Taking what has been said into consideration it is then seen that in seeking out a boar to counteract the bad type and characteristics of home sows the boar chosen should be of as perfect shape as possible with a pedigree behind that shape which promises that the said shape is not accidental but fixed and likely to be prepotently transmitted to his progeny. Such a boar should be bred to sows that are as like him as possible in his type is the ideal one of the breeder. If the sows do not suit the breeder then it is better to get rid of them than to damage the breeding effects and values of the ideal boar by insulating him with such mates. We assert boldly that if it be necessary to blend two different types of any animals every breeding season to get a third and more desirable one the breeding operations will perpetuate a tribe of animals lacking prepotency and fixed type.

In the home garden four principal things are to be considered, namely: (1) A sufficient supply of fruits and vegetables of the finest quality; (2) Each crop to extend over as much of the season as possible, with a well-planned succession; (3) Ease and cheapness of cultivation, and manuring; (4) The retention of the fertility of the land for future years. A garden should not be made into beds, which was the old-style method. That entailed labor by hand and came over the Atlantic from Europe. In France and other congested countries hand-labor in the garden is the proper thing, but in the United States it is little necessary and seldom desirable. By planting the vegetables in long rows the horse implements may be used, to the saving of time and labor.

The would-be winner of prizes in poultry shows must inform himself as to the requirements in prize winning birds. He must know something about the points his birds will make. He must be able to settle the question whether his fowls are exhibition specimens or not. Otherwise he may find himself at the show with birds that will stand no chance of winning anything, but whose entrance fees have had to be paid just the same.